

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
We have authorized Mr. CHAS. BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. G. JAMESON in our Firm ceased on the 30th September last.
The Business will in future be carried on by Mr. Z. BARTON under the Name or Style of JAMESON & BARTON, as heretofore.
JAMESON & BARTON.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
As my Engagement ceases in May next, all outstanding Accounts for the past Two Years must be sent in immediately for payment.
MARY HASTELOW RANDLE,
Superintendent.
Diocesan School,
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
The Business of the Undersigned will be carried on at Pedder's Hill, Mr. EDWARD R. HOLMES having retired from his share.
GEO. HOLMES,
Ship and General Broker.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
Messrs. H. P. M. WACHTEL and H. ALPHR. OTHMAN are to be Partners in our Firm since the 31st December ultimo.
GAYMANS & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MICHIELS in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day commenced Business as a Ship Broker.
S. L. HEINEMANN.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1866.
A. FERGUSON & Co.

NOTICE.
THE Business will be henceforth carried on under the same Name by the Undersigned.
A. D. MITCHELL,
HENRY PHELPS,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself, as a General Commission Merchant, at this Port, under the style and Firm of GUNDEY & Co.
ALFRED A. GUNDEY.
Shanghai, June 1, 1866.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this Port as a General Commission Merchant, under the style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 30, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.
J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Min,
Pagoda Anchorage,
Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
DURING the absence of Mr. J. H. LADD from the Colony, Mr. T. O'BRYEN LADD is authorized to sign our firm per pro.
J. H. LADD & Co.
Hongkong, January 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership hitherto existing between DOMINGO DO ROZARIO, ALEXANDRE MARCAT, JR. and ANTONIO DOS SANTOS in the Printing Office at Foochow, was dissolved on the 12th November, 1867.
ROZARIO & Co.
Foochow, November 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. ROZARIO & Co. as Printers in Foochow, will be conducted by the Undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Printers under the Firm of ROZARIO, MARCAT & Co.
DORINDO DO ROZARIO,
ALEXANDRE MARCAT, JR.,
Foochow, November 16, 1867.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our Firm ceased yesterday by lapse of time.
BOYD & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.
BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.
W. C. VAN OORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
THE Premises situated in Queen's Road, Stanley Street, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at Grass, LITTON & Co.'s.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO LET.
FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the Undersigned, 24, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs. C. HOOK & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For Terms, &c., apply to
J. DUBOIS & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO or three Rooms, suitable for Offices, or otherwise, facing the Praya, West.
Apply to
J. S. HOOK SON & Co.
Hongkong, September 3, 1867.

TO LET.
THE whole or part of a HOUSE situated in Queen's Road Central.
For particulars, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 24, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coal, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

TO LET.
THE FIRST FLOOR of the House No. 94, Queen's Road Central, corner of Gubham Street, consisting of three spacious Rooms, Verandah, and Outhouses, well adapted for Office.
Apply to
Wm. SCHMIDT & Co.
Gummers.
Hongkong, October 2, 1867.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated at Pedder's Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE BEARD & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January 1868.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.
Apply to
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.
A BRICK and Stone Built GODOWN at Wanchai, capable of containing about 10,000 pkls.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 3, 1867.

TO BE LET.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. R. MARSON. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MARSON at the Albany.
Hongkong, September 26, 1867.

TO LET.
THE extensive and eligible PREMISES, Corner of Hollywood Road and Shelley Street, lately in the occupation of H. M. Government.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, September 4, 1867.

TO LET.
A LARGE ROOM fronting the Queen's Road, suitable for either an Office or a Shop.
Apply at the
MEDICAL HALL,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, September 20, 1867.

TO BE LET.
A SHOP, situated the best part of the Queen's Road, with Show Cases and Fittings complete.
N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be had with above, if required.
Address "Z." care of Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, November 28, 1867.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. EMMENSON & SANDERS.
For particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

TO LET.
FURNISHED or unfurnished OFFICES in BANK BUILDINGS, immediately opposite the Hotel Company's Premises.
Also,
Coach HOUSE and STABLES for 5 Horses, situated on the Robinson Road; Water and Gas laid on, with the use of an Enclosed Grazing Paddock adjoining.
For further particulars, apply to
MR. EDMUND SHARP,
Solicitor.
Hongkong, August 20, 1867.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
N. O. 1, PECHILL TERRACE,
Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, May 24, 1867.

TO LET.
AN OFFICE with Godown and Commodore's Room.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1866.

Auctions.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
In re SOON ANN & LOH-WAH THIAM.
TAN YOK KOON v. Ditto.
BOWRA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of M. S. TONCHAY, Esq., Sheriff of Hongkong, (under a writ of fi-fa),
THURSDAY,
the 23rd January, 1868, at Noon,
ON BOARD,—
A JUNK, (of about 5,000 Peculs Capacity or thereabouts), her Tackle, Apparels, and Furniture, as she now lies off the Harbor Master's office.
Also,
Her Armament, consisting of—
8 GUNS, 12 Pounders.
2 " 9 " "
1 " 18 " "
10 MUSKETTS, and Matchlocks, a quantity of Shot, a few barrels of Powder, (stored at the Powder Hulk), etc., etc.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Vessel, Arms, &c., with all faults and errors of description whatsoever, at Purchasers' risk upon full of the hammer.
Hongkong, January 20, 1868. 23ja

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Godown in Aberdeen Street, (for account of the concerned) on
THURSDAY,
the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock.
About 360 RIFLES (long and short Enfields) damaged by the late fire.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.
MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, January 20, 1868. 23ja

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will hold a Horse and Carriage Auction, by the kind permission of the Commandant of the Garrison, on the Parade Ground, on
TUESDAY,
the 28th January, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.
When will be offered for sale some excellent and elegant English-built CARRIAGES, and HORSES.
Full particulars of the sale will be advertised a day or two later.
Hongkong, January 20, 1868. 28ja

New Advertisements.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
The Steamship
"YENSO,"
Captain ASHTON, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 20, 1868.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamship
"NIPHON,"
will leave for the above places at Noon, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 20, 1868. 22ja

WANTED.
BY a Gentleman just arrived, a Situation as BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT, Good shorthand writer; thoroughly understands Shipping and Insurance. Address "H. B. B." Office of this paper.
Hongkong, January 18, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE—
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—Mails per "FERROSA" will close at 5 A.M., to-morrow, instead of at the time previously notified.
For SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.—Per Young India, on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at 11 A.M.
UNDER DESPATCH.
For Shanghai and Yokohama.—Per Niphon on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at 11 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per Formosa, to-morrow, the 21st inst. at 7 A.M.

ARRIVAL.
Jan. 20, Neuchâ, Prussian barque, 385, G. W. Kroll, Newcastle, &c. s.w.; Nov. 24, 540 tons Ck.—Wm. FUSZAD & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 19, Alexandria, for Whampoa. 19, Melina, for Bangkok. 19, Paramatta, for Bangkok. 19, Arica, for Cape St. James. 20, Eagle, for Guam. 20, Bonanza, for Whampoa. 20, Prince Albert, for Whampoa. 20, Gloria, for Nagasaki.

CLEARED.
The Prussian barque Neuchâ, from Newcastle, s.w., reports fine weather, wind from southerly, light Nov. 1, then had variable weather, light southerly, then had light wind and calm till evening the line on 27th Dec. had light southerly wind until 7 N. long, 163 E.; then had steady N.E. wind until arrival in Hongkong on 29th Jan.; 67 days out.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.
G. STEVENSON,
GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
506, Washington Street, 506,
OPPOSITE WASHINGTON MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT TO SUBSCRIBERS TO ATLANTIC PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

"I would call the attention of the Public to the Pacific Coast to the following List of American and Foreign PERIODICALS, which I can send in regular receipt of, and which they may depend upon receiving by the earliest conveyance—"

Atlantic Periodicals.

Harper's Monthly Magazine, \$4.00 2.00
Godey's Lady's Book, 4.00 2.00
Atlantic Monthly, 4.00 2.00
Our Young Folk's Magazine, 2.50 1.50
Spare Hours Magazine, 2.50 1.50
Leslie's Lady's Magazine, 4.00 2.00
Democrat's Mirror of Fashion, 4.00 2.00
Home, 4.00 2.00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine, 2.50 1.50
Arthur's Home Magazine, 2.50 1.50
Ladies' Friend Magazine, 2.50 1.50
Ladies' Repository, 4.00 2.00
New York Old Guard, 4.50 2.00
Monthly Novelle, 2.50 1.50
American Miscellany, 3.00 2.00
Eclectic Magazine, 6.00 3.00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6.00 3.00
Banker's Magazine, 6.00 3.00
The Bostonian, 6.00 3.00
De Bow's Review, 6.00 3.00
Catholic World Magazine, 6.00 3.00
The Northern Lights, 8.00 4.00
Watson's Retrospect, 3.00 1.50
Hall's Journal of Health, 2.00 1.25
Ballou's Magazine, 2.00 1.25
Phrenological Journal, 2.50 1.50
Yankee Notions—Comic, 2.00 1.00
Leslie's Budget of Fun—Comic, 2.00 1.00
Merryman's Monthly, 3.00 1.50
Comic Monthly, 2.00 1.00
Phunny Phellow—Comic, 2.00 1.00

The Nursery Mother's Magazine, 3.00 1.50
American Agriculturist, 3.00 1.50
Monthly parts—All the Year Round, 7.00 3.50
Once a Week, 7.00 3.50
Every Saturday, 7.00 3.50
Boys and Girls, 7.00 3.50
Herald for California, 4.00 2.00
Police Gazette, 5.00 2.50
Clipper, 5.00 2.50
Home Journal, 4.00 2.00
Weekly Tribune, 4.00 2.00
N.Y. Times, 5.00 3.00
Sunday Atlas, 4.00 2.00
Sunday Dispatch, 4.00 2.00
Sunday Mercury, 4.00 2.00
Weekly Times, 4.00 2.00
World, 4.00 2.00
Independent, 4.00 2.00
Lender, 4.00 2.00
Ledger, 4.00 2.00
Leslie's Pictorial, 4.00 2.00
Chicago Corner, 5.00 2.50
Day Book, 4.00 2.00
News—Democrat, 4.00 2.00
Freeman's Journal, 4.00 2.00
Metropolitan Record, 4.00 2.00
Harper's Weekly, 5.00 2.50
Irish People, F. B. O'gan, 4.00 2.00
Leslie's Zeitung, (German), 5.00 2.50
Staats Zeitung, (German), 4.00 2.00
Domokrat, (German), 4.00 2.00
Criminal Zeitung, (German), 5.00 2.50
Irish American, 4.00 2.00
Scientific American, Illustrated, 4.00 2.00
Artisan, 4.00 2.00
American Journal of Medicine, 4.00 2.00
National Freeman, 4.00 2.00
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, 6.00 3.00
Turf, Field and Farm, 6.00 3.00
Round Table, 6.00 3.00
The Nation, 6.00 3.00
Army and Naval Journal, 6.00 3.00
Weekly, 4.00 2.00
Literary Album, 5.00 2.50
American Union, 4.00 2.00
Scottish American, 4.00 2.00
Echo d'Italia, (Italian), 8.00 5.00
Le Courrier des Etats Unis, (French), 8.00 5.00
Leslie's Boys and Girls, 3.00 1.50
Lancet, 3.00 1.50
Domocrat's Young Aea, 2.00 1.00
Sabbath at Home, 3.50 1.75
Riverside Magazine for Young Folks, 4.00 2.00
The Galaxy Semi-Monthly, 7.00 3.50
Oliver Optic, 3.50 1.75
Leslie's Illustration Magazine, 16.00
Country Gentleman, 4.00 2.00
Boston Weekly Journal, 4.00 2.00
Every Saturday, 5.00 3.00
Wide World, 5.00 3.00
American Union, 4.00 2.00
Flag of Our Union, 6.00 3.00
Pilot, 4.00 2.00
Waverly Magazine, 6.00 3.00
Banner of Light, 4.00 2.00
Trafalgar, 4.00 2.00
Literary Companion, 4.00 2.00
Illustrated, 4.00 2.00
Investigator, (Liberal), 3.00 1.75
Transcript, 3.50 1.75
American News, 4.00 2.00
Illustrated Police News, 4.00 2.00
Philadelphia Forney's War Press, 4.00 2.00
Saturday Evening Post, 4.00 2.00
Sunday Dispatch, 4.00 2.00
St. Louis Weekly Republican, 4.00 2.00
New Bedford Mercury, 4.00 2.00
Indiana State Journal, 4.00 2.00
Ohio Statesman, 4.00 2.00
Crisis, 4.00 2.00
Detroit Free Press, 4.00 2.00
Chicago Tribune, 4.00 2.00
Times, 4.00 2.00
La Crosse Democrat, (Wisconsin), 4.00 2.00
Portland Transcript, 4.00 2.00
Providence Journal, 4.00 2.00
Hartford Times, 4.00 2.00

Southern Papers and Magazines.
Louisville Weekly Journal, \$4.00 2.00
Baltimore Weekly Sun, 4.00 2.00

Richmond (Va) Times, 4.00 2.00
Edinburgh Medical Journal, 4.00 2.00
Lynchburg, Virginia, 4.00 2.00
Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, 4.00 2.00
Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, 5.00 2.50
Charleston (S. C.) News, 5.00 2.50
Columbus (Miss.) Index, 4.00 2.00
Land We Love (N. C.) Mazine, 3.50 1.75
New Orleans Planer, 6.00 3.00
Crescent M'ly, 6.00 3.00
Houston (Texas) Journal, 4.00 2.00

California Periodicals.
S. F. Weekly Alta California, 5.00 3.00
Bulletin, 5.00 3.00
Times, 5.00 3.00
Sacramento Weekly Union, 5.00 3.00
S. F. Weekly Examiner, 5.00 3.00
California, 5.00 3.00
Golden Era, 5.00 2.50
Mercury, 4.00 2.00
Police Gazette, 5.00 3.00
Spirit of the Times, 5.00 3.00
Monitor, 5.00 3.00
O'Connell Farmer, 5.00 3.00
Mazeppa, 5.00 3.00
Mining and Scientific Press, 5.00 3.00
Nueva Manda, (Spain), 10.00 6.00
Echo du Pacifique, (Foh) 10.00 6.00
Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dailies, at Publishers' Prices.
Any Newspapers, Magazines, or Reviews, not mentioned in the above List, will be forwarded to order. Orders for Books, Stationery, Music, Fancy Articles, &c., filled promptly. No Commission. Subscriptions payable invariably in advance. Remittances required to be prepaid.

The undersigned having been appointed Special Agent for Hongkong, and the Coast Ports of China, is prepared to receive subscriptions for any of the above Newspapers and Periodicals, at an advance on the above prices of one dollar (\$1) per annum for postage.
All subscriptions invariably payable in advance.
Address—
J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs Bowra & Co.,
Hongkong.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.
J. B. MORRIS begs to solicit Subscriptions for the following ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS at the prices given below, which include Postage, and delivery in Hongkong.
All Subscriptions invariably payable in advance.
Address—
J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs Bowra & Co.,
Hongkong.

Daily.

Daily News, \$41.00
Daily Telegraph, 27.00
Evening Mail, 21.00
Globe, 47.00
Morning Herald, 41.00
Post, 27.00
Pall Mall Gazette, 54.00
Public Ledger, 39.00
Record, 21.00
Sun, 47.00
Standard, 27.00
Times, 41.00

Weekly.

All the Year Round, \$5.00
Athenaeum, 7.00
Army and Navy Gazette, 11.00
Bell's Life in London, 10.00
Builder, 8.00
Cassell's Family Paper, 4.00
Chambers Journal, 4.50
Chemical News, 8.00
China Express, published 10th, 17th, and 26th of each month, 12.00
Church and State Review, 8.00
Clerical Journal, 1.00
Comic News, 5.00
Court Journal, 13.00
Economist, 11.00
Engineer, 11.00
Examiner, 10.00
Family Herald, 4.00
Field, 11.00
Fun, 5.00
Gardener's Chronicle, 9.00
Grocer, 8.00
Guardian, 11.00
Home News, 10.00
Illustrated London News, 11.00
Illustrated Times, 11.00
John Bull, 10.00
Journals and Supplements, 20.00
Ladies' Newspaper and Supplements, 11.00
Lancet, 12.00
Lloyd's Weekly, 5.00
Lecturer's Hour, 4.00
London Journal, 4.00
London Review, 8.00
London Scotsman, 10.00
London and China Express, 12.00
Medical Times, 11.00
Mechanics' Magazine, 8.00
Mitchell's Maritime Register, 11.00
Mining Journal, 9.00
Musical World, 8.00
News of the World, 6.00
Notes and Queries, 6.00
Once a Week, 6.00
Observer, 10.00
Overland Mail, 10.00
Press, 10.00
Punch, 8.00
Photographic News, 6.00
Public Opinion, 6.00
Reynold's Miscellany, 4.00
Weekly News, 5.00
Racing Times, 7.00
Saturday Review, 10.00
Solitor's Journal, 10.00
Sunday at Home, 4.00
Sunday Times, 6.00
Spectator, 11.00
Sporting Life, 10.00
Sporting News, 4.00
Sportman, 10.00
Tablet, 10.00
Tumshaws, 8.00
United Service Gazette, 10.00
Weekly Dispatch, 10.00
Weekly Times, 5.00
Weekly Register, 8.00

Monthly.

Argosy, \$3.00
Army List, 3.00
Art Journal, 12.00
Artisan, 4.00
Atlantic Monthly, 7.00
Bentley's Miscellany, 10.00
Blackwood's Magazine, 10.00

Civil Engineer, 8.00
Edinburgh Medical Journal, 8.00
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, 6.00
Family Friend, 10.00
Fraser's Magazine, 10.00
Gentleman's Magazine, 10.00
London and Paris Fashions, 2.50
Law Journal Reports, 2.50
Le Follet, 8.00
McMillan's Magazine, 8.00
Medical Mirror, 6.00
New Monthly Magazine, 10.00
Sporting, 10.00
St. James's, 8.00
Sporting Review, 10.00
Temple Bar, 6.00
United Service Magazine, 13.00
World of Fashion, 6.00

Quarterly.

British Quarterly Review, \$4.80
Christian Remembrancer, 7.00
Dublin Journal of Medical Sciences, 8.00
Dublin Review, 8.00
Edinburgh Review, 8.00
Hart's Army List, 13.00
Law Magazine and Review, 10.00
London Review, 8.00
National Review, 8.00
Natural History Review, 6.00
Navy List, 4.50
North British Review, 4.50
Popular Science Review, 4.50
Quarterly Review, 8.00
Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, 5.00
Quarterly Journal of Geology, 6.00
Westminster Review, 8.00

PRICE REDUCED TO TWO DOLLARS.

THEATRE LUSITANO.
HONGKONG.
MAURICE DE SOLLA'S ENGLISH CONCERT & BURLESQUE TROUPE.
MISS MARIAN RIDGWAYS.
PAREWELL BENEFIT.
TO-MORROW,
TUESDAY EVENING,
January 21st, 1868.

But, in the event of the Mail arriving during the afternoon, the Concert will be postponed until the following Evening.
Miss RIDGWAYS trusts that her unremitting efforts to please during her visit to Hongkong will secure for her such a hearty response as will afford her convincing proof that her endeavors have been appreciated.
A full and attractive Programme will be selected to suit the taste of her numerous friends and the Public. On this occasion Miss RANNEY will play for the first time here, "Life let us cherish," by Henry Farmer; "Le Fleurs de Mayreider" (dedicated to Paganini), and a Solo, written expressly for her by Adolphus Hyde. The enthusiasm evoked by these Pieces, when played by her at St. James's Hall, London, was unprecedented, and each was twice re-demanded, amidst the loudest cheers and excitement.

Powerful Attraction, Unprecedented Novelty.

THE WORLD'S OPINION.
The beauty of excellence, the most critical and fastidious pleased, these performances are universally acknowledged by the Press and Public to be in the highest degree refined, intelligent, and pleasing, and with such a combination of talent it is but reasonable to expect that success must prove the result; in short, imagination cannot conceive a pleasanter evening than will be spent at the Theatre.

THEATRE LUSITANO, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY EVENING.
An early application for Tickets advisable.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Box to hold six Persons, \$12
Stages Box to hold four Persons, \$8
Single Tickets, \$2

Tickets may be had at Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen, and Seats reserved. Also at the Hotel de Europe, and at the Theatre Door on the night of Performance.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9 p.m. promptly.
Musical Director,
MR. MAURICE DE SOLLA.
Business Manager,
MR. EDWARD W. LEWIS.
Hongkong, January 20, 1868. 21ja

QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

NOTES & QUERIES

ON

CHINA & JAPAN.

Orders for bound Copies of the 1st Volume of this work will be received by the undersigned.—Price \$5.

C. A. SAINT.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 20, 1868.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Nothing affords a surer index of what are termed "China ideas," (by which we mean the tone of foreign society in this part of the world,) than a comparison between the constant complaints of "bad times" and the material progress of the Colony. We are fully prepared to admit that those who complain mean exactly what they say when they declare that China is no longer what it used to be—and, more than that, to admit that their statement is correct. Five short years are no longer a sufficient period in which to assess a competence for life. European clerks are no longer at a premium, and the new arrival who has come out on speculation only is likely to find himself "nowhere" after a short residence, unless aided by a fortunate chance. But while admitting that the society of Hongkong and the open ports has arrived at a state analogous to that of home, and that the days of lucky adventuring are well-nigh past, we must admit that a residence in China still presents advantages superior to those afforded in the yet more crowded ranks of home competition. It is not so much that fortune has deserted those who have found employment as that all vacancies are filled up. The commercial crisis which has ruined so many houses has, comparatively speaking, left the prospects of the great body of junior employes unaffected, while a strong presumption of the vitality of Hongkong at least, is afforded by the development of new schemes of enterprise. Whatever may be the beliefs of those who profess to dread a transference of our commerce to the shoal-choked harbor of Macao, or the now classic fiction known as the "old factory site" of Canton, or whose imagination pictured the copper-colored fisherman drying his nets in the deserted arches of the Oriental Bank, they cannot but be struck with the contrast between their dismal forebodings, and the actual progress visible around them. In the centre of the busy town there is rising day by day a magnificent pile, which, it is anticipated, will be worthy of its title as the City Hall of the Colony. Scarce a stone has been above it, for some time, whose operations fairly bring its principles within the pale of the "Merchant princes" of the East, has just been rebuilt at an enormous cost, while the space on which it stands and the public ground adjoining is faced by a massive granite wall of which the mortar is scarcely dry while mournful prophesies of the cessation of all enterprise are still ringing in our ears. Further to the Eastward the new barracks, in all the glory of new brick and unsold whitewash, meet the eye. In the centre of the town, the new Hotel has, despite ridicule, apprehension and lukewarmness on the part of some of its shareholders, become an accomplished fact, and by no means ugly, fact. Further to the westward, the ruins of the late great fire are alive with builders and masons, and present an appearance as little contradictory of an intention to desert the colony on the part of their owners as can well be conceived. Alterations innumerable are taking place all over the city in house fronts and verandahs, roads are being levelled and installed, while Saturday's *Cavalry* invites tenders for the construction of a sea-wall west of the Harbour Master's office, where cuttings for foundations have already commenced, and the busy Chinaman will ere long be occupied in completing a praya which for extent is almost unrivalled in the East. The Pacific Mail Company also are building premises which will be no slight addition to the many fine buildings which Hongkong already possesses. In fact, whether as regards public or private works, whether it be by the Government, amongst the leaders of the China Mercantile world, or the less ostentatious (but oftentimes richer) "compradors," signs of enterprise meet the eye and ear on every hand. There appears to be a tendency on the part of some to confuse the prospects of the Colony with those of individual firms, and to argue from their downfall, the general disaster of the Colony. We are not blind to the sad results which have attended the failures of the many colonial houses which have of late succumbed, and whose names alone would occupy no inconsiderable space to detail. But the causes which in a majority of cases led to their downfall are, as a rule, preventable, and there is yet hope for the future to those who avoid their errors. That this conviction is widely entertained the material progress to which we have adverted—and which is but a tithe of the many directions in which private enterprise is being displayed—is a sure proof. And at the beginning of a new year it is well to place on record the fact that, despite the disasters of the past, despite Cotton combinations, stamp acts and gambling licenses, the vitality of the colony, as evidenced by its architectural undertakings, is still unimpaired.

P. O. NOTICES.

Amongst the suggestions regarding minor matters of official detail which have reached us, is one relating to the Post Office, which is so sensible that we have little doubt that it will meet with attention on the part of the Postmaster General. There is a general complaint respecting the notices affixed to the outside of the post office regarding outgoing mails; inasmuch as between certain hours the iron railing interposes an insuperable bar (or bars) to their perusal by the "outside" public. We are aware that some time since the notices in question, were "left out of doors," as Mrs. Partington has it, being suspended on the outside of the railings. But certain witless youths not having the fear of the P. M. G. before their eyes, scribbled on and defaced the notices to the annoyance of that officer and the bringing into contempt of government notifications. It was accordingly found necessary to treat the public as keepers do monkeys—by placing anything they could deface at a respectable distance the other side of the railings against which they perform their antics. This arrangement, however, is in reality an inconvenience to the more sober portion of the public who desire to consult the notices, and we would suggest the erection of boards bearing the mail notices in large painted letters with moveable wooden slides to denote the hours of departure. This would permit of the boards being kept within the railings, where they would be readable by persons of average sight, and their erection would not be a serious charge upon the revenue of the Post Office.

LOCAL.

This Band of the 73rd Regt. will perform in the Public Gardens on Tuesday, the 21st Instant, commencing at 4 o'clock P.M. The following is the programme:—

Overture, "Dasachteliger G'nade" Kreutzer Quadrille, "Minuit Passe," "Gungl's Selection," "La dame Blanche," "Boeldieu's Valse," "Waldteiler," "Kühner's Galop," "Martha," "Bile's."

M. E. Troy, Band Sergeant, Conductor.

MR. DE SOLLA'S CONCERTS.

The Concert on Saturday evening drew a tolerably good house, and the performance went off with spirit. Miss Dashwood was enthusiastically encored at the conclusion of her song of the *Yankee Girl*, but responding to the call of the audience, begged to be excused from repeating the song she having to appear again in a few minutes in the next act. The Broadway Festival. Miss Marian Ridgway performed her part of the programme in her usual exquisitely finished style and her execution of De Beriot's sixth was perfection itself. Judging from the expressions of approbation exhibited by the audience of Saturday evening, this talented lady will doubtless have a cordial reception on the occasion of her benefit, which we observe is advertised for to-morrow evening. Mr. De Solia sang the "Pilgrim of Love" carefully and well, but as we before remarked, he is pined at a great disadvantage as a singer, in playing the accompaniment to his songs. Master de Solia came in for a large share of applause, and in answer to an encore Mr. de Solia begged the indulgence of the audience of him, he having another song to sing. The programme was almost entirely new, but we incline to the belief that it was not so effective and varied as the former ones, but we note that a total change is to be made to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell has, with the approval of the Major General Commanding, appointed provisionally, and till further notice, Captain John T. Bolton Mayne, 73rd Regiment to be Aide-de-Camp from the 1st instant, inclusive. By Command, Cecil O. Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 13th January, 1868.

Tenders will be received at this Office, till Noon of the 3rd Proximo, for the construction of a Sea Wall, and Reclamation from the Sea, West of the Harbour Master's Office. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Surveyor General's Office. By Command, Cecil O. Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 18th January, 1868.

His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell is pleased to direct, that, until further notice, the only Anchorage in the waters of Hongkong for Foreign Vessels of War, and Armed Cruisers of every description and Nationality, shall be within the following Boundaries:—

Western Boundary. A line running from the Government Wharf to the "Melville" Hospital Ship.

Northern Boundary. A line running from the "Melville" Hospital Ship to the Eastern Boundary.

Eastern Boundary. A line running from the "Melville" Hospital Ship towards Kowloon Point till it meets the Northern Boundary.

The above Regulation does not refer to Vessels driven by stress of weather, or any exceptional circumstances to take up other temporary anchorages. By Command, Cecil O. Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 18th January, 1868.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday afternoon, at the rooms in Queen's Road. Hon. P. Ryrie in the Chair.

The Secretary read the report of the committee, the publication of which, owing to its being at present in the hands of the printer, we are obliged to hold over. Owing to an accidental omission, no reports were present at the meeting, but the following outline of what occurred has been supplied.

Mr. PARRY in moving the adoption of the Report, alluded to the satisfactory manner in which the business of the Chamber had been conducted under the present Chairmen, and was sure the satisfaction he felt in taking notice of the more active proceedings marking the past year, would be endorsed by all persons present. While he recognized the improved position of the Chamber with respect to its greater prominence, he must take exception to its

at a time when, if ever, its prompt action was called for. He alluded to the attempt made by the Chamber to remove a considerable portion of the bridge of this place to Canton, which had been felt by all persons interested in Commercial matters, notwithstanding which the Chamber had taken no steps to avert the progress of what might have been serious in its results. The community had to thank His Excellency the Governor for acting without any request having been presented to the Government, who, by presenting circumstances upon the Chinese authorities by means of H.M.'s Consul, had obtained the assistance of the Governor-General of Canton, who by proclamation had put an end to the vexatious combinations. He hoped that should in future any equally momentous circumstances occur, the Chamber would be first to move in the matter, and not wait for the action of the Government. As the Chamber was supposed to take cognizance of all matters bearing upon the progress of commerce, he begged to draw attention to the fact that the Viceroy of India had authorized the preparation of an expedition at Rangoon to proceed through Burma, for the purpose of exploring the country between the frontier of the Burmese territory, and Yunnan, in Western China. He had not seen mention made of the proposed date of departure of the expedition, but suggested that it should be ascertained, and the usual procedure should be followed in communicating with the Chinese authorities, informing them of the departure of the expedition, and requesting preparations to be made to give it a suitable reception, and safe conduct on its arrival in Chinese territory. The meeting was probably aware that Consul Sir John D. D. had been deputed by the British Minister to investigate the state of the coast ports of Hainan, and to explore the interior of that island. He understood it was also intended that a visit should be made to ports on the West coast, and that the western coast of the promontory of Luichow, a place comparatively unknown, should be explored. He thought this movement of sufficient importance to allow of his proposing that endeavours be made to find a mercantile redoubt where who could, if permission could be obtained, proceed with Consul Swincoe, as representative of the Chamber. Any person versed in the wants of the Chinese and acquainted with the ordinary articles of import and export, would be able to judge whether an extension of trade was possible. He should be glad to learn that the ideas he expressed led to practical consideration of the matter.

The Chairman said in reply that he quite agreed with the Hon. Mr. PARRY in his remarks regarding the inactivity of the Chamber in the matter of the attempt on the part of the guild of Canton Cotton Dealers, to force the Cotton trade away from this place; it was a matter which should have occupied the attention of the Chamber immediately on the combination being discovered. He (the Chairman) was unfortunately absent in Shanghai at the time. On the going north the affairs of the Chamber were left by him in the very able hands of the Vice Chairman (Mr. Nissen), who left unexpectedly for Europe soon after and nothing was done, which was to be regretted, but he thought he could assure the meeting that in any future attempt by the Canton Chinese or others, to injure the trade of the place, the Chairman would not remain inactive. The Chairman further said that he considered the two suggestions thrown out by the Hon. Mr. PARRY were valuable, and worthy of the attention of the Chamber, more especially the latter one, and he hoped that some enterprising member of the Chamber would volunteer to accompany Mr. Consul Swincoe on his explorations in the island of Hainan, and on the Western Coast of China.

The adoption of the report having been seconded by Mr. Hitchcock, was unanimously carried.

MR. PHARER then proposed, seconded by Mr. Pyke, that Messrs. Duncanson, Hitchcock, Zimmerman, and Rowett, be appointed members of the committee in the places of Messrs. Dent, C. T. Smith, Nissen, and H. B. Lemann, who had either resigned or were otherwise absent, which was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that Mr. J. W. Wood had been appointed secretary, vice Mr. E. Norton resigned, which appointment was thereupon unanimously approved by the meeting.

The accounts for the past year were then presented and passed, and some conversation followed in regard to the disposition of the fund of the Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the subject of Telegrams. Those previously forwarded by Mr. Lane, having at a meeting been deemed unsatisfactory, and in consequence discontinued, a correspondence had been carried on with Messrs. Gibson, Thomson & Co., at Galle, also with the Reuter's Telegraph Company in London, and their agents in Calcutta, but owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Indo-European line, no guarantee could be given that messages would be forwarded with more regularity than under the arrangement with Mr. Lane.

After some further conversation on this subject it was decided that no further steps should be taken for the present in regard to telegrams for the use of the members of the chamber.

There being no other business, with a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.

January 20, 1868.

The Jurors called were as follows:—Messrs. Blackhead, A. L. Agaber, R. Mitchell, H. Reigh, G. Lammer, W. H. Ray, and J. C. Opstelten.

Lee Asam, a female, was charged with the above offence, inasmuch as she took away a little boy from his brother in the month of November last.

Yip ting too, a farmer in Chinese Kowloon, stated that he gave his little brother to the prisoner's charge, for which he paid \$2 a month; she was in Hongkong, and he came once a month to see the boy. On Dec. 4th, he came, at which time the child was missed; on Dec. 11th he came again to search for the child; and in a street near to the prisoner's house, he saw his brother, who was dragged away by another woman. On 18th he consulted the Police, and when he got to the house near which he saw his brother, he found the lost one in charge of a woman, who produced a document, a bill of sale. This woman said that she bought it from the prisoner.

Yook a Hing, street coolie's wife, stated that the prisoner came to her and asked her to buy the child.

Witness said that she had no son, and that she therefore would buy the child for \$10, and offered \$10, and final terms were \$11. On its being handed over, prisoner said, "This is my son; I sold it to you, and it is now your son." A document was given, which purported to be a bill of selling child for adoption as he; and which particularly noted that the \$11 was weighed in silver at 1/2 7/2. On the 11th day of the child, witness went to the prisoner's house, and saw the child, who was promised to make it all straight. She never saw the first witness previous to his coming with the Police.

P. O. Sergeant 83 (Burns) deposed to having taken the prisoner in custody, after having found the child in the custody of last witness. He had an interpreter with him.

The Chief Justice asked if the interpreter was present, and on being answered in the negative, he asked for the interpreter in charge of the case. Inspector Griggs, however, was absent "on public business."

Prisoner said that the child was lost, and that she also lost her husband at the same time; her husband was insane. She called a woman as a witness; but this female plainly stated that she knew that the prisoner sold the child to the Hong family. Upon which, prisoner said that both the woman in the case had been trained to give evidence against her. Prisoner's witness denied that she had been the brokeress in the child-selling transaction, although the Attorney General and prisoner insinuated that such was the case.

His Lordship summed up, remarking fairly enough upon the evidence, which was clear against the prisoner of both sale and unlawful detention. The Chief Justice also remarked strongly upon the carelessness of the Police in failing to produce interpreters as witnesses, though they had been so frequently warned of this neglect.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on both counts; but on the suggestion of the Attorney General, his Lordship elected to rely upon the second count only.

Sentence was reserved. The child seemed to have been well cared for by second witness, the purchaser of the child, as it cried when handed over to the brother.

FORGERY AND UTTERING.

Yip Ayau was placed in dock, on a charge of having forged a promissory note for \$50, and having produced the same as a bona fide document at the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the 12th December last.

Pang Ashoo, a hawk boatman, stated that he was sued by prisoner on the document produced for \$68.67, being for an alleged loan of \$50, with interest. He never got any money from prisoner; he never gave the document in question to prisoner; he never signed the document, or placed his finger-mark to it. The document, of which a translation was read, purported to be a promissory note given to prisoner by witness on June 8th 1867, for \$50, at 4 annuities per \$1 a month interest, in which witness was stated to give his boat as security for the same. This document, witness continued, was produced in the Summary Court by the prisoner on the 17th Dec. He first brought an action against prisoner, and lost it. The decision in the second action, also, brought by prisoner, was given against the witness on 17th December.

Henry James Holmes, clerk of Summary Jurisdiction Court, deposed to the proceedings of the said Court connected with the case. Execution was stayed by the second action, to allow the first witness to take proceedings as to the alleged forgery.

Raphael Rozario, interpreter, corroborated the above facts, and was cross-examined by the Court to a great length as to details of the two actions. First witness in the Summary Court denied having ever seen the note sued upon.

Choo Ruey, ship's comrade, deposed that he was outside in the Lyceum room, from the 5th to 9th June last, and that he came in on the 9th in witness's boat. First witness's boat, which he often employed, was the boat he employed on this occasion; and first witness was in the said boat all that time. It was therefore impossible for first witness to have gone on shore without witness having seen him during that time.

A sampan owner corroborated the evidence of previous witness, and said that he was with the first witness on the 8th of June, about 8 miles beyond the Lyceum room; they came to Hongkong on 9th.

Prisoner, in defence, pleaded that he was successful in both actions at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, and hinted that the case must have been a true case when the judgment was given in his favor by the Judge.

His Lordship remarked, in his charge to the jury, that with only one witness against him, it was not proper to convict of so serious an offence. But there was a curious circumstance in the case, viz., that the comrade and sampan-owner were with the first witness outside the Lyceum room at the very time when the document is alleged to have been signed by the first witness. It was somewhat strange, however, that the first witness did not lay any information at the Magistracy until two days after judgment was given against him; and as the Attorney General had stated, the prisoner was entitled to whatever weight might be attached thereto. The evidence of the comrade and the sampan-owner was extraordinary, but not the less to be believed on that account.

The jury returned a verdict against prisoner on the second count, viz., of uttering the promissory note knowing it to have been forged.

Sentence deferred.

BURGLARY.

The two Chinese captured some time since in the act of attempting to commit a burglary on the premises of Messrs John Rischo & Co., ship-builders, West Point, were now charged, and a very clear case was proven against them. They were convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A witness who had the temerity to come forward and speak for the prisoners, was rewarded with two months' imprisonment for his pains.

The man convicted of uttering the forged promissory note was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor; and the sentence upon the female convicted of child-stealing was reserved until Wednesday.

A French savant likes the quickness of volition in an animal to the telegraph. When a whale is harpooned, he says, the nerve telegraphs to the creature's brain, Harpoon it tall, upon which brain telegraphs back, "Here tail and upper back."

DEAD LETTERS.

List of Dead Letters which have been returned from the General Post Office in reasons assigned upon them, addressed as under mentioned, the writers of which can obtain them on application.

Atkins, F. H., Captain, London.
Balle, Clemente Senior Don, Ecuador.
Balamoude & Co., Senores, Ecuador.
Bronberg, Max., Esq., Lima.
Brookhoven, Fred., Amsterdam.
Bretolazzi, Emilia, Signora, Alexandria.
Calderson, Francisco, Senior Don, Lima.
Cargill, George, Mr., Glasgow.
Clade, Geo., New Town, London.
Dawson, Thos., Esq., Caliao.
Gibson & Co., Messrs., Liverpool.
Gledhill, Hannah, Miss, Liverpool.
Gledhill, James, Liverpool.
Gatti, Carolina, Mr., Valetta, Malta.
Harrison, E., Esq., London, E.C.
Hay, John, Mr., Whitby, Yorkshire.
Joyce, Manuel, Senior Don, Lima.
Lord W. H., Mr., Yaucover's Island.
Mota, Juan, Senior Don, Lima.
Mota, Antonio de la, Senior Don, Ecuador.
Maertens, Louis, S. D., Caliao.
Mondvil, R. Juan, Senior Don, Lima.
Margotti, Canonica, Sigr., Rev. Torino.
Molven, Mrs., Sunderland, England.
Meyer, J. A., Esq., London.
Norgorod, Moegny, Pogionoby, Russia.
Petrionia, Senora Dona, Lima.
Palmer, F. M., Bristol, England.
Pollok, David, Dundee, Scotland.
Ranaff, Ann, Miss, State of Marlin.
Rhind, Miss, Post Office, London.
Residents, Senior, Mar Anglo, Roncoris, Geneva.
Savono, Francisco, Salerno.
Stewart, John, Liverpool.
Skillycorn, John, Liverpool.
Terry, John, Esq., Lima.
Solomon, C. & Co., Messrs., Alexandria.
Tunnicliffe, W. F., Sharnbrook, England.
Vandevan, G. G., Lima, Oudepaka.
Williams, Mr., Everton, Liverpool.

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AVOID argument with ladies. In spinning yarns among silks and satins a man is sure to be worsted and twisted; and when a man is worsted and twisted, he may consider himself wound up.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE once wanting to carry a question in the House of Lords, and not being quite sure of some of the bishops, he prevailed upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to stay at home two or three days. In the meantime Sir Robert circulated a report that his grace was dangerously ill. On the day of meeting the House was crowded with the laws sleeves, not one of whom voted against the Minister!

An alchemist who knew that Pope Leo the Tenth was a great encourager of the arts and sciences, addressed him on a discovery he had made of turning other metals into gold. The Pope read his address with great attention. Whilst the philosopher was gazing after his remuneration from his Holiness, he received from the Pope a very large empty purse, with these words, "You can fill it."

The lady of John, twelfth Lord Gray, adopted a novel method of checking the obedience of her husband. When the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Dundee, in 1745, to assume command of the loyal troops, Lord Gray, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County, waited on his Highness. The Duke possessed an overbearing manner, and received his lordship haughtily. Lord Gray was excessively indignant. He hastily returned to his residence at Gray, and informing his wife of the rude reception which he had experienced, expressed his determination to be revenged. "I will let that Hanoverian know," said his lordship, "that I have as ancient blood in my veins as he can boast of; and that Scottish noblemen are not to be treated as if they were a pack of German land-lorpers. To-morrow I will join Prince Charles." Lady Gray knew that her lord could not by ordinary prudence be induced to abandon any enterprise on which he had resolved. So she listened in silence. When bed-time came, his lordship expressed a desire to bathe his feet. Lady Gray instructed the attendant to bring to the apartment a pitcher of boiling water, and undertook personally to attend the process of the bath. When all was prepared her ladyship took up the pitcher, and discharged the entire contents on his lordship's legs and feet. One frantic roar fully testified to the object was attained. Lord Gray's limbs were so scalded that locomotion was impossible. Her ladyship screamed in affected horror at what she had done, and the family physician was sent for. When his lordship sufficiently recovered to resume the use of his limbs, his ire against Cumberland had abated.

POISSARD, the late French dramatist, left the handsome fortune of 600,000*fr.* all made by the efforts of his pen. It was he whose unexpected success put so sudden a stop to Victor Hugo's ascendancy as a dramatist.

COLE.—A late traveller says it is so cold in the Northern part of Greenland, that it freezes the fire out.

MOUENFOU.—"Nat, what are you leaning over that empty cask for?" "I'm mourning over departed spirits."

THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.—At the re-opening of the *St. James* for the Cour des Comptes, Count Casabianca read a report in which he compared the public expenditure of Great Britain in 1863 with that of France. Taking the army alone, England paid for her army of 145,000 men and 14,000 horses, exclusive of pensions, 336,050,000*fr.* France paid for an army of 400,000 men and 85,000 horses a sum of 376,587,000*fr.* Hence, if the English army were as numerous as the French one, it would cost above 1000 millions of francs! The British navy cost in 1863, deducting pensions, 234,050,000*fr.* the French navy, 122,589,000*fr.* The pay of the British sailor varies between 40*fr.* and 70*fr.*, and that of the French sailor between 25*fr.* and 45*fr.* a year. The equipment of an English sailor costs 105*fr.*, and that of a French one 75*fr.* 50*fr.* The ration of an English sailor costs 42*fr.* per annum, and that of a French one only 35*fr.*

THE INDIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—We are in a position, to contradict the rumour that has appeared in several of our contemporaries, to the effect that Sir Edward Lugard is to succeed Sir William Mansfield as commander in chief in India. Sir William Mansfield has no intention at present of resigning his command, and Sir Edward Lugard does not contemplate relinquishing his post of permanent Under-Secretary of State at the War Department.—*Echoes from the Club.*

Why is the fish an eccentric animal?—Because he will have his (twain).

There is a bird that owns no eggs but the pure bosom.

Arrangement is worked here as at home,

to the advantage of all concerned. The occasional injustice, the tea-shop bullying, the bonning into a man's house and coining him, result rather from the want of an efficient judicial system than from inherent defects in the arrangements of the trade combinations, and are only a part with the habit of the Chinese of resorting to any expedient for settling a commercial dispute rather than that which seems so natural to the European, namely to go to law about it. The Chinaman has a wholesome dread of the Yamen, and takes good care to steer clear of it.

It is an interesting question whether European traders would benefit by entering into arrangements with the heads of the native trading guilds with regard to certain details of business as was at one time suggested by the British Consul to the Chamber of Commerce. This, we fear, would not prove to be the case, and we believe it is a subject of congratulation that the Chamber of Commerce abstained from making the attempt, which, in consequence of the *cliquing* and suspicious nature of the Chinese, would in all probability have failed, and might possibly have resulted to the direct detriment of the foreign merchant. It may be, as was suggested in these columns some time ago, that European traders will ultimately discover some advantage in combination within certain limits, and if such be the case, we shall find in counter-combination, power, wealth, and more than sufficient, to enable us to compete successfully with the Chinese dealers. In the mean time, our strength lies only in one direction, namely, our capital; and the success or failure of our trade will depend mainly upon the prudence with which facilities are afforded by the banks and large capitalists at home. The former have during the last two years, given evidence of returning prudence; and it may be hoped that the example which they have set, will be followed by private firms.

to the advantage of all concerned. The occasional injustice, the tea-shop bullying, the bonning into a man's house and coining him, result rather from the want of an efficient judicial system than from inherent defects in the arrangements of the trade combinations, and are only a part with the habit of the Chinese of resorting to any expedient for settling a commercial dispute rather than that which seems so natural to the European, namely to go to law about it. The Chinaman has a wholesome dread of the Yamen, and takes good care to steer clear of it.

It is an interesting question whether European traders would benefit by entering into arrangements with the heads of the native trading guilds with regard to certain details of business as was at one time suggested by the British Consul to the Chamber of Commerce. This, we fear, would not prove to be the case, and we believe it is a subject of congratulation that the Chamber of Commerce abstained from making the attempt, which, in consequence of the *cliquing* and suspicious nature of the Chinese, would in all probability have failed, and might possibly have resulted to the direct detriment of the foreign merchant. It may be, as was suggested in these columns some time ago, that European traders will ultimately discover some advantage in combination within certain limits, and if such be the case, we shall find in counter-combination, power, wealth, and more than sufficient, to enable us to compete successfully with the Chinese dealers. In the mean time, our strength lies only in one direction, namely, our capital; and the success or failure of our trade will depend mainly upon the prudence with which facilities are afforded by the banks and large capitalists at home. The former have during the last two years, given evidence of returning prudence; and it may be hoped that the example which they have set, will be followed by private firms.

to the advantage of all concerned. The occasional injustice, the tea-shop bullying, the bonning into a man's house and coining him, result rather from the want of an efficient judicial system than from inherent defects in the arrangements of the trade combinations, and are only a part with the habit of the Chinese of resorting to any expedient for settling a commercial dispute rather than that which seems so natural to the European, namely to go to law about it. The Chinaman has a wholesome dread of the Yamen, and takes good care to steer clear of it.

It is an interesting question whether European traders would benefit by entering into arrangements with the heads of the native trading guilds with regard to certain details of business as was at one time suggested by the British Consul to the Chamber of Commerce. This, we fear, would not prove to be the case, and we believe it is a subject of congratulation that the Chamber of Commerce abstained from making the attempt, which, in consequence of the *cliquing* and suspicious nature of the Chinese, would in all probability have failed, and might possibly have resulted to the direct detriment of the foreign merchant. It may be, as was suggested in these columns some time ago, that European traders will ultimately discover some advantage in combination within certain limits, and if such be the case, we shall find in counter-combination, power, wealth, and more than sufficient, to enable us to compete successfully with the Chinese dealers. In the mean time, our strength lies only in one direction, namely, our capital; and the success or failure of our trade will depend mainly upon the prudence with which facilities are afforded by the banks and large capitalists at home. The former have during the last two years, given evidence of returning prudence; and it may be hoped that the example which they have set, will be followed by private firms.

to the advantage of all concerned. The occasional injustice, the tea-shop bullying, the bonning into a man's house and coining him, result rather from the want of an efficient judicial system than from inherent defects in the arrangements of the trade combinations, and are only a part with the habit of the Chinese of resorting to any expedient for settling a commercial dispute rather than that which seems so natural to the European, namely to go to law about it. The Chinaman has a wholesome dread of the Yamen, and takes good care to steer clear of it.

It is an interesting question whether European traders would benefit by entering into arrangements with the heads of the native trading guilds with regard to certain details of business as was at one time suggested by the British Consul to the Chamber of Commerce. This, we fear, would not prove to be the case, and we believe it is a subject of congratulation that the Chamber of Commerce abstained from making the attempt, which, in consequence of the *cliquing* and suspicious nature of the Chinese, would in all probability have failed, and might possibly have resulted to the direct detriment of the foreign merchant. It may be, as was suggested in these columns some time ago, that European traders will ultimately discover some advantage in combination within certain limits, and if such be the case, we shall find in counter-combination, power, wealth, and more than sufficient, to enable us to compete successfully with the Chinese dealers. In the mean time, our strength lies only in one direction, namely, our capital; and the success or failure of our trade will depend mainly upon the prudence with which facilities are afforded by the banks and large capitalists at home. The former have during the last two years, given evidence of returning prudence; and it may be hoped that the example which they have set, will be followed by private firms.

to the advantage of all concerned. The occasional injustice, the tea-shop bullying, the bonning into a man's house and coining him, result rather from the want of an efficient judicial system than from inherent defects in the arrangements of the trade combinations, and are only a part with the habit of the Chinese of resorting to any expedient for settling a commercial dispute rather than that which seems so natural to the European, namely to go to law about it. The Chinaman has a wholesome dread of the Yamen, and takes good care to steer clear of it.

It is an interesting question whether European traders would benefit by entering into arrangements with the heads of the native trading guilds with regard to certain details of business as was at one time suggested by the British Consul to the Chamber of Commerce. This, we fear, would not prove to be the case, and we believe it is a subject

